Dorcas Caledon, THE HEIRESS OF CALEDON HEIGHTS.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

BY FLORENCE E. DIAMOND. CHAPTER IV. Mrs. Clayton turned to a servant who was

in the room, and said quietly: "You may take this child to the school-room for today, Ann. Tell Miss Dallas she will attend to her as to others.

I chediently followed the girl to the schoolroom, which was a handsomely-furnished apartment on the second floor.

The servant opened the door and gave me a shove inside. "Mistress said she was to study here to-day," she cried, and shut the door, leaving me standing in the middle of the floor. I raised my head and looked around. At a dosk in one end of the room, a grave, plain-faced girl of perhaps two-and-twenty was sitting listening to a recitation from one of the three children under her charge. When she saw me she bade me be seated, but she neither smiled nor gave me any word of welcome. Her thoughts seemed far away, I thought, for her voice, though eyen and well-modulated, never raised or fell below the same quiet monotone. When she had finished the lesson upon which she was engaged when I entered, she came forward

and questioned me somewhat in regard to

my studies. This done, she gave me a book

and requested me to read a certain passage.



I did so. When I had finished she made no comment, but bade us now give our attention to mathematics. We fild so. She was adparently a good teacher, for she took much pains to explain the problems and the rules that governed them; but her voice never lost its automatical ring. It was as though a wooden image were uttering those things, and consequently the instructions she gave were dry and uninteresting, and I did not wonder that the children gave a sigh of relief when the lesson was over. But they had evidently been taught implicit obedience to their teacher's rules, for they were silent and respectful, paying strict attention to their books after their first stare of welcome to me when I was brought in. She now gave us intermission, during which she left us alone together. The children at once threw off all restraint and approached me with loud questions.
"What's your name?" asked the oldest

boy, looking into my face with his wicked black eyes. "Are you going to live here?" he inquired

I did not answer. His tone was joering and unkind, and I felt ready to cry. "Why don't you engues "" he saled, roughly. "Do you suppose," he continued, "we're going to have you here without knowing who and what you are?"
"Mamma will tell us," said his sister, see-

ing I did not speak. She was standing by her brother, her golden hair and blue eyes in strange contrast to his dark skin and jetblack hair. That she was proud, scornful and vain I did not doubt; and that I could expect no kindness or friendliness from her. I saw at once.

"I suppose she is some little beggar that mamma has picked up," she said, with a toss of her yellow curls. "Did mamma bring you here?" she persisted, angrily. "Yes," I answered, "but I wish she neve had. I want to go home," and, unable longer to control my feelings, I gave way to my grief and sobbed wildly.

After several attempts to question me

further the boy and girl left me to my self and ran down-stairs. The youngest boy re-mained. He was a sweet little fellow, with

blue eyes and dark carling hair. "Don't cry," he said, coming close to me and laying his little dimpled hand on my shoulder. "It'll make your head ache; it does mine,"

he continued, wisely.

I felt comforted somewhat by his gentle, kindly words, and I sat up and wiped my eyes. "For came from a long way off, didn't

you?" he inquired, scating himself beside me. "And did my marama bring you, and what made your mamma let you come?" "I have no mamma," I replied; and then home and the circumstances of his mother's adopting me, though why she had done so, when she had three children of her own, I

could not imagine.
"Now tell me about yourself," I said, when I had finished. "Are those your brother and sister who were here a moment

"Not my real brother and sister." he said, gravely; "only my half brother and sister. They're twins, you know; one is just as old as the other, Irma and Irving Parrett that's their names."

"And your name?" I inquired.

"Is Bertie Clayton, he answered, so gravely and manlike, I could hardly help "I like you. You mus'n't mind if they are

cross and mean-they always are. But I like you. I think you're nice, nicer than Irma; not so pretty, for she is like a picture; I heard mamma tell papa so to-day. But she's cross to me. Are you ever

I assured him of my usual good nature, and we soon became good friends. He offered to show me his pets, and I willingly



" WHY DON'T YOU ANSWER ME?"

followed him out into the garden, and we spent a pleasant hour together. When the bell rang for lessons I ran in feeling much more cheerful and content than before. Our lessons for the remainder of the forenoon were very short. Attwelve we dressed with the governess; but, with the exception of Bertie, who chattered to me in his artless way, no one spoke to me or recognized my

presence in the least. The afternoon passed in much the same manner as the forenoon, only that Bertie was summoned from the room for a short i fled, and has not since been seen.

time, and when he returned he looked very sober and angry, I thought; he took his slace as usual, but not once did he glance in w direction; and when intermission came e did not come near me again, but ran way to play with his brother and sister on the terrace, seeming quite to have forgotten me. I could hear them laughing, running and shouting among the trees and flowers, but I did not dare to brave their ridicule by going out and offering to play with them; so

remained indoors.

But the long summer day came to an end t last, and I was thankful when the sun set chind the long ridge of hills, and I was free to sit by the window and think. All seemed mystery. Wherever I looked I could see no explanation of the strange problem of my being brought here and made an inmate of this family, while my presence seemed so distasteful to every one. Maggie came up to my room for something, and I determined to question her.
"Do you know, Maggie," I said, "why I was brought here? What did Mrs. Clayton want of me when she had a little girl of her

Maggie looked at me curiously "I'm sure I don't know, Miss," she said. Are you no relation of hern?" "None at all," I answered.

"Then it's some of Miss Armund's doing, pay be," she said. "Is she Mrs. Clayton's sister?" I inquired "Law, no, Miss," laughed Maggie; "no rention at all. Don't you see Mrs. Clayton is a lady grand and handsome enough for a ueen, while Miss Armund looks like a fish woman? But they're great friends for all that," she continued, "though I don't see why Mrs. Clayton makes friends with such an ugly old piece as Miss Armund is." "Are they very rich?" I asked, "the Clay-

ons I mean?" "Yes, ma'm, I suppose they are," she inswered; "or rather Mrs. Clayton and tho twins are-the property all belongs to them. You see Mr. Clayton, poor man, don't have much to say; they say he married Mrs. Clayton for her money; but it's precious little good it'll ever do him, I'm thinking."

"Mr. Barrett was very rich then-he owned this property?" I asked. "No, no, miss, you don't understand," spid Maggie, good-naturedly scating herself on the bed near me. "It is like this: Mrs. Clayton has had three husbends, young as she looks. Her first husband's name was Barrett I don't think he was very rich; I never heard that he was; he died when the twins were small. Then his widew married Mr. Caledon, who was the richest man in all the country round; he was a widower, and nearly ravin' destracted, they said, because he'd lost his only child, a lovely little daughter; he didn't live long, though-sort o' mourned himself to death, they said; and



" NO. NO. MISS, YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND."

wife and her twin boy and girl. The Calctheir manor; they hated it that this propert should go out of the family, but they could not help it, seeing Mr. Coledon left no heirs. His widow then married Mr. Clayton, and the little fellow you see round is

their son. He is the cutest little fellow; his pa just worships him, but Mrs. Claytor don't seem to set no great store on him; its her twins she dotes on, although twe crosser, meaner young ones never lived." "Why, Maggie," I said, shocked at her want of respect for her mistress' children She laughed carclessly. "It's so, any. how; but there's the bell; good-night, miss," and she bounded out of the room in an in-

I sat long, that night, enjoying the soft breath of the flowers that came in through the open window, and puzzling my brain over the strange events that had transpired in the last two days. But I was quite as much in the dark as ever as to the reason of my being installed at Caledon Heights as the place was called; and I crept to at last feeling woefully miserable and ome-

[TO BE CONTINUED] The Famous Medcon Bandit.

Evadio Bernal the famous Mexican bandit, has reently been killed. His name was a troor to the defenseless in-habitants the Sierras and a reward of 310,000 as offered by the government moments he would swoop down on the nearest town, to attend the parish church, and while the trembling priest chanted the Mass, Bernal and his picturesque band in the back ground would devoutty cross themselves and recite their prayers. Then mounting their horses they would disappear as on the wings of the wind, leaving the villagers

in peaceful possession. Simple Way to Detret Counterfeit Bills.

"How do you detect spurious bank

is pocket. of the bill by four and if one letter renains the letter of the genuine will be A; if two remain it will be B; if three , and if there should be no remainder he letter will be D. For example, this note I hold in my hand is registered 2461; divide the sixty-one by four and you have one remaining. According to the rule the letter on the note as you will observe is A. In every case the rule fails, you can bet your week's wages that the bill is counterfeit."-Augusta Eve-

ning News. A Lovely Complexion.

"What a lovely complexion," we often car persons say. "I wonder what she wise. ioes for it?" In every case the purity and eal loveliness of the complexion depends pon the blood. Those who have sallow. lotchy faces may make their skin smooth and healthy by taking enough of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" to rive out the humors lurking in the system.

An Italian scissors-grinder had a dispute with Mr. T. D. Mitchell, Orangeburg, a few days ago, about the pay for sharpening a knife. The Italian became enraged and fired a pistol at Mr. Mitchell. The ball barely missed his head. The Italian, as soon as he fired,

THE FARMER'S NEW YEAR.

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD BEGINNING IN FARM WORK.

Timely Article from an Authoritative Source-A Glance at the Past, with Sound Suggestions for the Future. (From the Southern Cultivator)

Notwithstanding failures and disappointments of the year just closed, and plow all his land the day before plantin view of the promises that "seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and cease" let every one apply himself with new hope, redoubled energy and unflagging zeal to the duties of the New Year-1888!

as it is commonly expressed. In order to determine wisely and clearly his plans less well manured. and purposes for the year just entered, each farmer should look back on the past year and compare the results of his twelve months' labors with the plans, purposes and expectations with which he began operations last January. He is an unwise general who plans and inaugurates a new campaign without reference to the conditions, methods and movements of previous campaigus which brought victory and success, or led to disaster and failure. Experience is said to be a "dear school," but it is a very valuable school. Patrick Henry said, in reference to the pending troubles of colonies with the British Government, that he had but one lamp by which his feet were guided—"the lamp of experience," while a farmer has other lights besides, that of experience-so far as it extends along the way-is a safe guide. Let the whole course of last year's plans and work, the conditions, circumstances and seasons, be recalled, as far as may be. Trace successes or failures to their causes. · Note the effect of changes from previous methods. Go back in memory to former years; extract from the experience of past history as a farmer all the excellencies, and reject all the blemishes. It is only by so doing that we can profit by the lessons of the past. .

THE PRESENT CONDITION. farmer to compare his condition and circumstances now with his condition one said and written of late about the gen- agreeable in cold weather. eral condition of Southern agriculture, and intelligent men hold precisely opposite opinions as to whether, as a class, we are growing poorer or richer. The question may never be determined, and

WHAT WILL YOU DO.

for hy capture. It is said that Bernal he may and will do for himself. Let area to be cultivated. was true and kind to his loyal, though him resolve that whatever others may wiless followers, and, though reckless do, he will that course, in general plan principle it does not pay the best to and bold by nature, he never exposed and detail, that is indicated by experithe lives of his comrades unnecessarily.
He was of a jovial disposition, but at times he was filled with melancholy as he say, or what Granges and Alliances may impartial distribution will bring the thought of his miserable past and cer- resolve. If every farmer would pursue larger aggregate of final yields and tain future. During these repentant this course there would result at once profits. Intensive farming, as a system, the beginning of an independent, selfreliant individual system, the result of profitable and unproductive acres. But which in benefitting each individual adopting such a system, will be the advancement and upbuilding of the aggregate of all such individuals. This must be the basis of our improvement and progress.

notes?" asked the Evening News as he value of stock of all kinds, the amount West Virginia for the purpose of annihicaned one hand on the counter at the and value of supplies of food, the value lating the gang. The posse visited the window of a well known Broad street of machinery and implements. Also Hatfield house and finding no one at take account of the yield of last year's home they repaired to the woods to stuffed a plethoric purse deep down into crops, the money returns for the same, "To discover spurious national bank him. Open a cash account and put down the outgoes and the incomes. If after the smoke had cleared away it livide the last two figures of the number compelled to buy supplies or incur debts was found that the Hatfield party were keeping of accounts entirely in the hands of your merchant, if you will run an ac-

MAKING LABOR CONTRACTS. In making engagements for labor it should be remembered that, in the long run, nothing is gained by securing laborers at prices below the possibility of honest hving. Better give liberal wages and then insist, by personal presence and close supervision, on honest, faithful compliance. Laborers must live, and they will live-honestly or other-

PLOWING-TERRACING.

In our climate, as a general rule and so far as the desired disintegration and pulverization of the soil is concerned, the later the breaking up before planting the better. Our clean, heavy clay oils, if plowed very early, will soon run together by the heavy rains of the early nonths of the year, and be in but little better condition when planting-time arbetter condition when planting-time ar-rives than if not. But on every farm there are fields of stubble lands, or fields rickets, fever sores, hip-joint disease or covered with grass and weeds that should other grave maladies and suffering are sure be plowed at once. Crab and crew-foot to result from neglect and lack of present grass if plowed under early and not cov- attention to such cases.

HE WAS CURED BY FAITH.

soil and the crop. If deferred until just before planting it will be much better to burn off a heavy coating of grass than to turn it under. At this late stage the THE VERY REMARKABLE EXPERT grass has been leached of its albuminous matters and the loss by burning will amount to little in comparison with the greatly improved condition of the blowed soil. Some experienced farmer

amounting sometimes to an entire summer and winter, and night, shall not month when a plow cannot run at all without greater injury that possible benefit, it is well to commence plowing early in January, or even before, as already indicated. Our own rale is to keep the work animals busy doing the hauling of rails, fire wood, litter for stables and lots, materials for composting, etc., so New Years' is the traditional time for that plowing may be done when the making new resolutions. It is a con- ground is in the best condition. Deep venient time to "turn over a new leaf," turning or inversion of ordinary soils is not the best practice. Subsoiling is of

ered too deep, will rot and benefit the

has said that if it were practicable to do

so he would prefer, as a general rule, to

The general experience is in favor of erracing as compared with hillside ditching, as a preventive of washing on rolling lands. If the lines of level are not already run they may be quickly marked out ahead of plows by the careful use almost any of the cheap levels now advertised. An instrument that epends upon a spirit-level for its adastment is much more accurate and reliable, and will give better results in the end. The rule is to locate the terrace at such a distance that each will be three feet in the perpendicular height above the next below. A good swivel, or reversible hillside plow, is very desirable, hough not indispensable, in throwing up the foundation of the terrace. Perfectly level lines at the start and careful strengthening of the weak places by the use of hoes or shovels, will assure the final stability of the terrace banks. Breaks are apt to occur from very heavy rains during the first year; but by prompt repairs and occasional changes of location, the system may become perfectly established and prove a great protection in the course of a few years at

There are still many large sections and even entire States where farmers are required (and content to do so) to keep up ong strings of fences for the protection It ought to be no difficult matter for a of crops against stock. The time is rapidly approaching when the so-called "stock law" will be generally adopted, year ago. Still, we fear there are many and the farmers of the future will wonfarmers who cannot say certainly, be- der that their fathers ever submitted to cause they do not know whether they the combrous, unjust and expensive sysed. This ought not so to be, and would up where the old law prevails, and the not if they would acquire the habit of waste and destruction of timber must go keeping some sort of accounts of farm on until the supply becomes unequal to operations. But every farmer knows the demand. Now is the best time to do whether his general condition is prosperous and satisfactory. Much has been easily, and such heavy work is more

MAKING MANURE AND COMPOST. Where labor is abundant and costs but little, the old-time practice of hauling leaves and straw from the woods near by determined little can be done to and filling the stalls and stables is good ameliorate the condition of agriculture Farmers generally appreciate the great by concerted or co-operative action so advantages of composting. The truth is by concerted or co-operative actions of availables of composting at the actual management of our one of the chief advantages of compostingment of our one of the chief advantages of compostingment of our one of the chief advantages of composting is that it involves the necessity for collecting the crude materials that might otherwise go to waste, and incorporating the crude materials that might otherwise go to waste, and incorporating the crude materials that might otherwise go to waste, and incorporating the crude materials that might otherwise go to waste, and incorporating the crude materials that might other waste and the crude materials that might of the crude materials achieved any decided success. It is impracticable to control the operations of als that are available for composting be individual farmers by any sort of resolut coffected and distributed separately in tions or covenants or pledges. There the soil no great advantages would apare too many of them; they see too pear in composting them if the cost of widely separated; they cannot seet in handling be justly estimated. In putmass conventions; their circumstances ting up a compost heap the proportion mass conventions; their circumstances and surroundings are to varied and diverse. Let agricult al conventions and farmers' congress meet and discuss and resolve and adjurn. The stimulate thought and are investigation. The exchange of experiences, suggestions of improved m thods, and the social intercourse as beneficial and helpful. The chief haefit, however, to be expected of the representative assemblies is the milding of public opinion and the giving expression to the demands of the iving expression to the demands of the cotton seed for cotton seed meal when great agricultural classes of the country good terms are offered, each farmer buyfor equal and fair legislation, the aboli- ing as much as he may judiciously. Let tion of unjust discriminations, and the the acid phosphate be in proportion of establishment of schools of agriculture, about one thousand pounds to eight experiment stations, departments of ag- hundred pounds of cotton seed and one riculture and the like, for the develop- hundred pounds of kainit, and allow, ment and protection and advancement | say two hundred pounds of the mixture per acre. Now mix them with the cruder materials according to available quantity and when ready for use dis-Each farmer must determine for him- tribute according to the proportion sugself, with all the lights before him, what gested, or so as to go over the entir

It should be remembered that as a manure a few acres very heavily and excludes entirely the cultivation of unmore on this subject after awhile.

CHICAGO, January 12 .- A Cattletsburg. Ky., special says: The war of extermination continues between the McCoys, of Every farmer ought to "take stock," as the merchants express it, at least once as the last sad rites of the late butchery in the late at late and the late at a year. Note down in a dairy or ac were over the McCoys organized a posse count bock the number, condition and and visited the Hatfield settlement in the amount he owes and what is owing gang was soon upon them and a regular

of any kind, borrow the money if possi- badly worsted, and three of their number ble and pay as you go. Do not put the were killed, while none of the McCoy had killed several men in the McCoy neighborhood, and had to leave in consequence. He had been a bold, daring, esperate fellow. The authorities are owerless and the war will doubtless be aged until one side or the other is comoletely exterminated, as no one in authority seems to care.

The Poor Little Ones.

We often see children with red eruptions on face and hands, rough scaly skin, and often sores on the head. These things inlicate a depraved condition of the blood. In the growing period, children have need of pure blood by which to build up strong and healthy bodies. If Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discover" is given, the blood is purged of its bad elements, and

ENCE OF A CHICAGO CLERGYMAN.

He Says that Prayer Restored Him When the Physicia s Had Failed, and When He Had Declined Human Aid. (Chicago Letter to the New York Herald.)

The Rev. Dr. John Williamson is one of the best known clergymen in Chicago, having served as a pastor in Methodist churches here for fourteen years. He is a sensible, level-headed man, too, and not given to isms. Yet he has a story to borders upon the marvelous.

At a recent meeting of the Methodis ministers Dr. Williamson related his experience with the faith cure. He was Mountain region, bears invaded the corn very sick, but he didn't go to a doctor. He took he trouble direct to God, he said, and vas cured. He took no madi-cured nim without it.

His statement naturally created a sen-

they could not doubt his word. Dr. Williamson is not given to sensationalism in the rulpit or elsewhere, and his earnest, impressive manner carried conviction with it. _

Dr. Williamson said that health came to him after "a sweet and indescribable communior with God," during which he was assured that he would be restored. He believel, and he had his reward.

The Herild correspondent waited on experience Dr. Williamson is a man forty-sever years of age, strongly built, but wearing traces of hard work upon his features His life has not been entirely a secentary one, though he has devoted may hours a day to his desk for severalyears past. "I haver't much of a story to tell,"

eplied he,"but you are welcome to it as far as itgoes. I feel assured that I was cured n consequence of my prayers to God and my communion with Him. My ailment was an uramic intoxication: my liver was also affected and I was in

regulate wrk in my pulpit sgain.

though I live never practised. ceived asstances that everything would cheeks sport between themselves, pay- as to property appear to be true from be well. Iy plan of action was to lay ing no attention to the spectators, down thre rules, if they can be so Farner told his wife to go into the house called-payer to God, relaxation from and get his gun, his revolver and his ax.

wished for"

and the willingness and readiness of God to answer it."

"You felt differently, then, during the time you were praying for health than before? "Yes; I knew I was in the very presence of God, and could almost see and

feel His personality. I cried aloud to neighbor that a big bear was in his corn Him and was rewarded with His comfield stripping the shocks and playing panionship. I cannot tell you how I havoc generally. Farmer Gentzell is no felt. It was a communion never granted hunter, but keeps a gun, and, taking it me before, and one, I feel certain, not with him, he went to his corn field, often vouchsafed to men. I had a great load upon my mind, for it would have there really was a bear there husking his been the greatest sacrifice of my life had I been compelled to give up my work for a year, as the physicians advised. lid you realize that you had been an-

"Almost immediately. I have been able to work right along, with the exception of a short time when I was at Bay View. I took a rest there in the summer and spent my days in rowing shocks. Gentzell followed him, expectant party entitled to receive the same his and praying to God. While I have no regular charge now I fill the pulpit of dead body, but was surprised to distant for the sum of five dollars, on the last day of each month, beginning some brother nearly every Sanday, and cover him at the other end of the field have other labors in addition, so that I working away at another shock of corn

cannot say that I am not busy."
"Have you any idea, Doctor, what might have been the result had you depended upon ordinary physical treatifield, and white Henry was on his way ment and taken the year's rest the physi- to join him John put two more balls cians recommended?"

"I would simply have lost a year's work, and probably not felt so well as I The brothers followed him, and a fourth do now. In fact, I might not have reshot was fired into him. This did not covered at all, though I do not assert finish the tough old customer, and, now this. But my recovery has been won-derful in this, that I did not follow the pursuers, and rusned upon Henry Gentadvice of my physicians, and I took no zell in such a furious charge that the medicines. My cure is the direct result farmer was prostrate on the ground with

"It was a case parallel to those given was lucky for Gentzell that his brother out by the faith healers, then?" "Not exactly. There was no anointing or anything of that sort-no ceremony brother sprang forward, and, with one of any kind. I laid my troubles at the blow of the heavy rifle, broke the bear's feet of God and He relieved me of them back, and the fierce brute fell over and and raised me up. God knew what I died. The flesh was torn from Henry wanted and granted it. I go about my Gentzell's leg from the knee down. The labors regularly now, whereas had He bear was one of the biggest ones ever not come to my aid I would not have killed in the county, weighing between been able to do anything."
"Did you have a vision?"

"No; I felt the presence of God, but there was no visible revelation. As it was, however, the divine presence was ran into a corn shock. One of the boys count, but keep a pass-book and require bers and James Vance. Vance was shot as apparent to me as though it were in every bill of purchase to be entered. tangible form and capable of being seen. the rabbit out, while the two others work, the McCoy posse returned to their settlement to wait developments. Vance but then I do not feel more favored stood ready to shoot it. The rabbit but neither boy troubles direct to God and asks to have them removed." "Do you consider your case a remark-

able one?" "Not at all. I don't see why I should, when God stands ready to do for others who ask Him what He has already done for me. If you know what you want and ask for it in the proper spirit God will grant it. That is all there is in it."

"You believe, then, in healing by

faith and prayer will have their reward." Dr. Williamson has been pastor of the first Methodist Episcopal church, the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and the Michigan Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, the edifice of the latter being built under his personal direction. It is one of the finest church edifices in this section of the country. The Doctor is one of the working preachers and looks upon the practical side of things at all times, and this is

why the believers in cures by prayer have seized with such avidity upon hi testimony. The Doctor is not sentimental about the matter at all; he is simply matter of fact, and says that his experience will be that of others if they go about it in the right way.

INFESTED WITH BEARS. The Inhabitants of Central Pennsylvania

(Harrisburg Special to Chicago Herald.) According to the accounts of hunters black bears were never so numerous and bold in Central Pennsylvania as they are this fall. In Center county they tell which is out of the ordinary way. It have walked boildy into villages, and one was killed the other day on a farm within eight miles of Bellefonte, the county seat and home of Governor Cartin. In Franklin county, in the North

fields in such numbers during the husking season just ended that great loss was sustained by the farmers in corn de-Over the line, in Fulton county, especial-His states and naturally created a sen-sation among the other preachers, and er has been robbed of his winter's pork knowing the speakers as well as they did by marauding bears. In Cumberland county, near the Perry county line, many bears have been seen this month

and three killed. The other day an immense bear was seen entering the village of Milesburg, Center county, having come down from the woods near by. He coolly crossed the iron bridge over Bald Eagle creek, and walked up the middle of the main street. People who were in the street got quickly out of it. Horses snorted the clergypan and asked him to give his and tugged at their tie-straps, but the bear kept on its way. Before it had gone far a number of dogs got wind of it, and appeared upon the scene. The bear turned and dashed through A. T. Bogg's front picket fence, smashing it down as if it were of glass, and took a short cut out of town for the woods. There was no one in Milesburg anxious

to go bear hunting, and the bear led the dogs a long chase, and returned to the mountains. Two other bears that tried the brave and impudent act at William Farner's, and the time and place of receiving the near the Loop, in Center county, on a bad waygenerally. I knew also that I Tuesday night, did not face as well as was over orked, and sometimes felt the lone visitor at Milesburg. Farner that, perhips, I might never be able to and his wife were returning home from gulate wrk in my pulpit sgain.
"I consisted some of the best physisaw a bear walk out of their front yard, cians in Gicago and they advised me to shufile across the yard ahead of them, rest. I dd not want to give up my and stop under a tree in a field a few labors, but I am enough of a physician yards away. As they stood looking at to know that nature will assert itself. I the impudent bear another one came am a gradate of Rush medical college, sliding down out of the tree and joined the one at the foot of the tree. Then "Then itwas I went to God. I prayed the first bear climbed the tree, and, as I had over prayed before and felt after reaching the branches, slid back are better or worse off-whether on the tem of fencing against stock. In the that I was in close and perfect com- down, as his mate had done, and then munion with Him. I cannot describe the latter repeated the performance, the county in which the applicant re it. I told fod all my troubles and re- While the two bears were having this sides, showing that the statements made

> work and physical exercise. I under- By the time she returned prayer meetstood, of ourse, that rest and exercise ing was over in the village, and the peowould not effect the complete cure I ple were returning home. They all stopped to see the extraordinary sight of "What as the difference, Doctor, be- two genuine wild bears having a circus tween you prayers at this time and those under the noses of twenty spectators.

life left in it was beaten out. The Gentzell farm is two miles south Mountain. A few days ago John Gentzell, who owns the farm, was told by a which was in sight of his barn, to see if crop. Sure enough an enormous black fellow stood at one end of the shocks, scattering the stalks about and stripping "How soon after your prayer to God off the ears. Gentzell gave Bruin one charge from his rifle. The bear jumped into the air and fell back flat on the ground. The farmer supposed he had killed his game, but, while he was loadslouched away and disappeared in the corn shocks. Gentzell followed him, expecting areas.

as if nothing had happened.
Gentzell then shouted to his brother into the bear. Brain then made for the mountains, limping along on three legs. was there, for the bear would have torn him to pieces in a minute more. The

three hundred and four hundred pounds. Three boys were hunting rabbits on Tuesday near Cowan's Gap, in Franklin, county. They started a rabbit, and it went to the shock to kick it and scare jumped out of one side, but neither boy shot it, for on the other side a bear tumbied out and surveyed the youthful hunters in astonishment. The rabbit got away, and so did the boys. The bear was afterwards killed in the same field by a farmer named Wagner.

Dead at His Daughter's Wedding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11 .times on account of Mr. Barrick's sickand the wedding reception had just begun when the servant announced that Barrick was dead.

Mild, soothing, and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS.

HE STATE'S PROVISION FOR HER CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

The Conditions of the Bounty-How Ap plicants Must Proceed to Get Their Stipends-Full Text of the Law.

The following is the full text of the 'Act to Provide for the Relief of Cer tain Soldiers, and Widows of Soldiers or Sailors of the Late War between the

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the

Section 1. That the following persons soldiers and sailors, now citizens of South Carolina, who were in the service of the State or of the Confederate States n the late war between the States shall oe entitled to receive from the Tressurer of the State a monthly payment of the collars, to be paid in the manner and on the terms and conditions hereinafter set

Section 2. In order to obtain the beneit of this Act such soldier or sailor must show, first, that he was a bona fide soldier or sailor in the service of the State of South Carolina or of the Confederate States in the War between the States; second, that while in such service he lost a leg or arm, or received any wound causing a permanent disability incapacitating him from earning a livelihood; third, that neither himself nor his wife is the owner of property exceeding in value five hundred dollars as assessed for taxstion; fourth, that he is not receiving an income exceeding the amount

of two hundred and fifty dollars per annura. Section 3. Before any soldier or sailor shall receive any part of the payment provided in this Act he shall make apolication in writing, addressed to the Comptroller General of the State, setting forth in detail the nature of the disabling wound, the company and regi-ment and batallion in which he served, wound, and showing that neither himself nor his wife is the owner of proper ty, as hereinbefore specified, and that he is not in receipt of income as hereinbefore specified. Such application shall be verified by the oath of the applicant, made before any officer in the State authorized to administer oaths, and shall be accompanied by the affidavit of one or more credible witnesses, stating that they know the applicant was a soldier or sailor, and believe the allegations male

in the application to be true. Section 4. Such application shall be verified by a certificate of the Auditor of the lists of property as assessed for tax-ation, and it shall be the duty of the Auditor to furnish such certificate, if he

Section 5. The applicant must further procure the affidavit of two reputable physicians of the county in which he twein you prayers at this time and those previously?" was asked.

The bears paid not the slightest attention to the people, but took turns in climbing and sliding down the tree. The trouble with a smile. "The bears as it stood on the ground ability thereby caused, and such other the previously."

be cured. Lee added with a smile. "The trouble with too many people is that when they pray they don't know what they want. I knew exactly what I wanted and got it."

"You feel that your restoration to health was the direct result of prayer?"

"Most assuredly it was. I did not put myself under the care of a physician as I might otherwise have done had I not had so much faith in the efficacy of prayer and the willingness and readiness of God."

The farmer sent a load of backshot into one of the discount of the discount of the discount of the dears as it stood on the ground it waiting for its turn to climb, and it limped hurriedly off toward the woods, howling fearfully. The other bear and to the application.

Section 5. Such application.

Section 6. Such application.

Section 6. Such application.

Section 6. Such application.

Section 7. Such application.

Section 8. Such application with the details as in their judgment apo was at once set upon with poles, clubs and axes by the crowd, and the little quired (or that upon inquiry he believes tnem), to be citizens of the county and of Bellefonte, at the foot of Bald Eagle State, and worthy of belief; that the said physicians are in good standing and regularly authorized to practice in the said county, and that in his judgment the application should be granted. Or, if he shall find otherwise, he shall so endorse upon the said application, together

with any matters known to him or found by him relevant to the case. Section 7. The application, with the accompanying papers, shall be forwarded to the Comptroller General, who, with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, shall constitute a Board to approve or disapprove such applications, any two of whom shall have authority to act. If the said Board, or any two of them, shall approve the application they shall so endorse thereon the last day of each month, beginning from the date of such approval and continuing until the last day of the following October, or until informed of the death of the party, which said warrants shall be paid by the Treasurer on pre-

sentation. Section 8. The widow of any soldier or sailor from the State of South Carolina, who lost his life while in the service of the State or Confederate States, in the war between the States, while she remains unmarfied, shall be entitled to receive the benefit of this Act, subject to the same conditions as to property and income as hereinbefore provided, make such claim, and verified by affivits and certificates hereinbefore provided, except the affidavits of physicians, and upon the approval of her claim, such widow shall be entitled to receive the same amount and in the same manner as

hereinbefore provided. . Section 9. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller General to prepare and cause to be printed forms in blank, on which such applications, certificates and affidavits may be conveniently made, and he shall cause the same to be distributed in the several counties of the State, in such numbers and such manner as in his judgment may be necessary. Section 10. Any person who shall dis-

count, shave, or in any manner speculate in the claim or application of any soldier, sailor or widow made under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by of the loan. fine not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Section 11. The Clerk of the Court of

Common Pleas shall keep a record of the applications endorsed by him, and any person having had his claim approved by the Board, as hereinbefore stated, A difficulty occurred Thursday after-"I have my own case as proof that to-night while his daughter was celebrate each succeeding year, report himself to Anniston, Ala., between W. R. Williams, the Clerk of the Court of his county and the proprietor, and P. H. Evans, resultobtain from him a certificate that he or ing in the shooting and killing of both she is the identical party named in the men. A young man named Thomas ness, but he insisted that he was not original application, and is still entitled Gamble, who was attempting to prevent seriously i., and the wedding was set to receive the benefits of this Act, under the trouble, was shot in the leg below the conditions herein required. Such the knee, but was not seriously burt. certificate shall be forwarded to the colored man who was passing at the Comptroller General, and, with the ap- time also received a slighf wound in the proval of the aforesaid Board, the Compleg. The trouble grew out of a stateiroller General shall continue the payment made by Williams to Evans in ments hereinbefore provided, until the reference to the infidelity of his wife, thirty-first day of October following, or which Evans refused to believe.

until notified of the death of the party entitled to receive the same. Section 12. Any person who shall fraudulently personate any soldier; sailor or widow, for the purpose of obtaining the benefits of this Act, or who shall knowingly make or cause to be made any false or fraudulent application or state-ment, or by any false or fraudulent statements procure such application to be made, approved or paid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollers, or imprisonment

the discretion of the Court. Section 13. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby re-

not exceeding six months, or both, at

The Wealth of Georgia.

'n accurate idea of the increasing wealth of Georgia is given in some statistics recently published by the comptroller general of the State, and summarized in the News several weeks all the property in the State was \$264, 959,548, of which \$9,865,129 was in radiated of the State was \$264. roads. There has been a decided increase every year since, until in 1887 the aggregate is \$341,504921, and of this \$24,899,592 is in railroads. So it will be seen that in nine years there has been an increase in property values of \$106,-545,373, of which \$91,511,910 is in real and personal property, and \$15,033,463 in railroad property. The record made by the colored people of Georgia since 1879 is also very creditable. In 1879 they owned property assessed at \$5,182,-328, whilst in 1887 their property hold-

Casting a Great Gun.

five per cent.

ing aggregated \$3,939,479, an increase of

nine years of \$3,575,097, or over seventy-

PITTSBURG, PA., January 14.—The largest gun ever made of steel in one solid casting, and one of the three lig guns recently ordered by the United States Government, was cast at the Pittsburg Steel Company's works in this city this afternoon. Whether it will be a success or not can at present only be surmised, except for the excellence of an equally great though somewhat different casting, recently made at the works. Tests made of the metal used to-day, however, showed that at least the small portions tried were flawless and of the grade desired. A cursory examination of the mould about an hour after the metal had been poured in was also highly gratifying to the experts who made it. The casting will not be taken from the mould for a week.

Progress in the State The Bakimore Manufacturers' Record of

of new enterprises in this State for the past Aiken .- A. J. Twiggs will complete his pulp mill previously reported, about Feb-

ruary 1. Tue Aiken Mining & Porcelain Manushall so find the facts, without fee or facturing Company contemplate starting charge. purchase machinery.

F. Rhem & Son have purchased a saw mill and will re-erect it on the Black river.

A saw-mill is being erected by Ehrich & Twiegs.

Beech Island—George Mills has shipper some and to be tested as to its worth for glass making. If satisfactory, he will mine and ship sand extensively. Greenville.—The Board of Trustees are oking for suitable sites for the school

ontidings previously reported as to be built. The \$18,000 of bonds will be issued by February 1.
Salley.—The Imperial Kaolin Company, capital stock \$150,000, will be incorporated to develop the kaolin mines previously re ported. George A. Wagener, of Charles-ton, will probably be president. The control about 2,000 acres of kaolin lands. Summerville.-Arrangements are being

made to build a hotel to cost about \$10,000. W. R. Dehon can give information

Senator Fampton on Strikes The New York Herald has interviewed a large number of Congressmen on the Reading strike. Most of the lawmakers are so busy with their Congressional work that they had no decided opinions either way. It was not that way with Senator Hampton, who said; "Upon general principles I think strikes suicidal. The present plan of ordering strikes is tyrannical. I regarded the Gould strike as criminal, and the strikers should have been punished. I don't know as to the

present strike-I mean the particulars. Emperor William has experienced a change for the better. Taxable property in Massac jusetts increased eighty-five millions during the

past year. The report that yellow fever exists in Tampa and Plant City is without foundation. There has not been a case in either of those places for months. The President has nominated Edward

S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico. A Vienna dispatch says that the statement that the Powers would ask the Porte to summon Prince Ferdinand to

resign the Bulgarian throne is denied. The number of persons killed in the recent railroad wreck near Bradford, Mass., is now ascertained to be eleven. Some of the injured are in a critical con-

dition.

A panic occurred in a church in the south of Tyrol, Thursday, through a woman fainting. Eight persons were crushed to death, and many were injured.

Both houses of the Mississippi Legislature have passed resolutions commending the nomination of Lamar as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Over 4,000 jugs of whiskey

shipped from Mobile in two days during the holidays to prohibition counties in Alabama and Mississippi. One boat took 2,500 in a day.

The London News confirms the announcement that Mexico has negotiated a conversion loan of £10,000,000 with

Bleichroder, a Berlin banker. A dispatch from the city of Mexico says that there has been a hitch in the negotiation General Butler's motion in arrest of judgment in the case of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers

against him, was overruled by Judge

Colt in the United States Circuit Court

The verdict against General Butler was about \$17,000. during the month of November in noon in the office of the Parker House,

ing her marriage to Robert Nicholson. The wedding had been postponed several